

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of March 8.

Yellow fever is spreading in Brazil.

An earthquake shock was felt in several parts of the State of Washington.

J. B. Ransley, a well-known confectioner of Cincinnati, has been adjudged insane.

The negotiations to prevent a financial crisis in Argentina are progressing favorably.

The Legislature of Texas adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Jefferson Davis.

The total sales of the rare books in the Brydson lives collection, New York, were \$12,000.

Rudolph Kloth, an eccentric old citizen of Glendale, O., committed suicide, it is supposed with strychnine.

The Philadelphia M. E. Conference has voted against the admission of women delegates to the General Conference.

At Norwalk, O., Stephen Searles was convicted of arson for burning the carriage factory of John Reiss, at Blue Fly, O.

At Reading, Pa., Samuel Sellers, aged eight, was thrown into the Ohio river attempting to save the life of his six-year-old brother.

The testamentary request of Prof. William Steffen, of Louisville, to be cremated and his ashes thrown into the Ohio river was executed Saturday.

A. S. Hodson, a book-keeper of Pittsburg, Pa., is guilty of two forgeries, one of raising a check of \$25 to \$2,500, and the other raising a check of \$22 to \$4,300.

The testimonial of the New York merchants expressing their appreciation of the reciprocity policy of Secretary Blaine was presented to that official Saturday.

Thomas Doty, of Mount Vernon, O., abused his parents and was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his sister.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Dying.

ROME, March 7.—The condition of Prince Jerome Napoleon is rapidly growing worse and his doctors have abandoned all hope.

He lies in a comatose state, with rare intervals of consciousness.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon. His mother was the daughter of a French nobleman.

He was born in 1822. His early life was passed in Vienna and in the city of Rome, varied with occasional residences in Switzerland, England and Spain.

Upon the deposition of King Louis Philippe in 1836 he went to England, where he became a member of the Constituent Assembly by the voters of Corsica.

His first parliamentary experience was as leader of the Extreme Republicans, and he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1849.

In 1849 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the court of Madrid, from which he was recalled in 1850 by the outbreak of the revolution.

He succeeded in stranding the republic and establishing the empire he made his cousin a French Prince, with a seat in the French Chamber of Deputies.

He was a recipient of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and a general of division in the army.

In the last-named capacity he served in the service in the war with Russia commanding an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann.

His marriage with the Princess Frederika, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, took place Jan. 30, 1859.

The offspring are two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest is Prince Napoleon.

Prince Jerome Frederick, born July 13, 1862, has inherited the great expectations of the late Prince Imperial.

Prince Napoleon was banished from France in 1859, between France and Italy on the one side and Austria on the other.

An attack which he made on the Orleans family, in a speech at the Exposition Universelle of 1867, made in 1865, who is not eminent for his courage, declined the duel.

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He resigned in consequence of a disagreement with his cousin the Emperor. He visited the United States in 1861 and made numerous acquaintances with eminent leaders on both sides in the great civil conflict.

When Napoleon III declared war against France in the summer of 1870, Prince Napoleon desired a command, but was refused it and sent to his father-in-law, the King of Rome, with the view to secure his cooperation with France in the conflict.

In this attempt he failed. The collapse of the empire resulted in his being banished to Brussels and other continental cities, after which he settled in England. Upon his venturing into France a short time after the battle of Sedan he was banished from its soil by a decree of the provisional government led by Jules Favre and Gambetta.

In 1875 he made a public declaration of his adherence to the Republic and in 1876 assumed the Volunte Nationale. Of late years he has resided in France and Italy very quietly.

Foreign Mission Statistics.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A summary of statistics, compiled by the American Board of Foreign Missions, gives the following comprehensive view of Protestant missionary work as it stood at the beginning of this year in Japan, the twenty-seven Protestant missions having a total native membership of 28,277; this does not include those who attend church, but are not members.

About five thousand members were on the church rolls during the last year, and from present indications it is expected that seven thousand will be added in the year 1891.

Of the three hundred members of the new Japanese Faculties, which were elected last July, twelve are professedly Christians. There are 527 Protestant missionaries in Japan. The first one arrived in that country less than twenty-two years ago.

In China, considering the number of missionaries and the number of years they have been working in that country, the results have not been so satisfactory. This is due to the stolidity of the Chinese character. In that country there are 1,252 Protestant missionaries, and the following number of adult native communicants is 37,387.

Missions were established in China long before Japan was opened to Protestant countries. In India and Ceylon the results are the most satisfactory of all. The native Christians in the schools alone number 17,176, though the number of missionaries is less than three hundred.

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A cablegram was sent to the girl's parents to-night asking what disposition shall be made of the remains. Hecht says that the parents of the suicide are very anxious that the Polos in Pittsburgh have subscribed \$150, which will be used to give the remains respectable burial on Tuesday next, and the words of the contract to the girl are received from her parents. Another letter, written in the Polish language, was found secreted in the young lady's clothing, in which the translated reads: "He has deserted me, and I wish to die."

Centricities of Natural Gas.

MARION, Ind., March 7.—The eccentric nature of natural gas was displayed here this morning by a terrific explosion that killed a man and injured several others. A workman had just completed repairing a coupling at an angle in a reservoir of six-inch pipe, and the gas was turned on from a valve in the building apparently closed. The gas broke into three pieces and sent flying in many different directions. The iron pipe was bent and twisted, and the workman more resistance than if it were tissue paper. Two of the pieces buried themselves in adjacent timbers, while the third struck a man in the head and carried him at least a hundred yards away. The theory of the workmen is that the compression of the air by the